

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

AUTOMATIC FOCUSING DEVICE AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE
SAME

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an automatic
10 focusing device for a camera and a method of
controlling the same, and more particularly to an
automatic focusing device for an electronic single lens
reflex camera with an interchangeable lens, which is
provided with an automatic focusing means of a phase
15 difference detecting type and an automatic focusing
means of a contrast detecting type, and a method of
controlling the same.

Description of the Related Art

20 Conventionally, as an automatic focusing device
for electronic single lens reflex cameras with an
interchangeable lens, an automatic focusing device of
the phase difference detecting type has been widely
used. The automatic focusing device of this type
25 carries out focusing of a lens for focusing a taking
lens by a defocus detecting mechanism, which is
provided in the main body of the camera to perform

automatic focusing adjustment, as well as motors provided inside the lens or the camera.

Also, an automatic focusing device of a contrast detecting type which detects a contrast according to
5 high-frequency components of a signal from an image pickup device, and an automatic focusing device which is a combination of the automatic focusing device of the phase difference detecting type and the automatic focusing device of the contrast detecting type have
10 been proposed.

The automatic focusing device of the phase difference detecting type is capable of finding a defocusing direction and a defocusing amount by detecting a focus only once, and hence only a short
15 period of time is required for automatic focusing, and a release time lag is short, which is an important factor for the electronic single lens reflex camera with an interchangeable lens.

On the other hand, the automatic focusing device
20 of the contrast detecting type has the advantage that a high focusing accuracy can be ensured by detecting a focus according to a signal from the image pickup device itself.

However, the automatic focusing device of the
25 phase difference detecting type is constructed such that a focus detecting sensor is provided independently of the image pickup device, which may cause a

difference between a focus detected by the focus detecting sensor and a focus detected by the image pickup device due to manufacturing errors, environmental change, secular change, etc. of parts including interchangeable lenses. To ensure a high focusing accuracy which is of great importance to the electronic single lens reflex camera with an interchangeable lens, the camera needs to be large-sized and a very high cost is required. The automatic focusing device of the contrast detecting type has the problem that the release time lag is long since a focus is found by repeating a cycle in which the focus adjusting lens and other parts are moved to detect a focus.

15 In the case where an automatic focusing device which is a combination of the automatic focusing device of the phase difference detecting type and the automatic focusing device of the contrast detecting type is used, an error caused by manufacturing errors, environmental change, aging change, or the like of parts including interchangeable lenses can be corrected after the focus adjusting lens is quickly moved to a point in the vicinity of a focus, but the number of frames which can be taken per second in sequential shooting (hereinafter referred to as "the number of frames to be taken in sequential shooting") cannot be increased since two-stage automatic focusing adjustment

is required.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 It is an object of the present invention to provide an automatic focusing device for a camera, which can increase the number of frames to be taken in sequential shooting while ensuring a high focusing accuracy.

10 To attain the above object, in a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an automatic focusing device for a camera, comprising a first focusing unit that carries out a first focusing operation, a second focusing unit that carries out a

15 second focusing operation after the first focusing unit executes the first focusing operation, a storage device that stores a difference between a result of the first focusing operation carried out by the first focusing unit and a result of the second focusing operation

20 carried out by the second focusing unit, and a controller operable in sequential shooting, for providing control to cause the first focusing unit to correct the result of the first focusing operation according to the difference stored in said storage

25 device, and to inhibit the second focusing unit from carrying out the second focusing operation.

 According to the first aspect of the present

invention, a difference between the result of the first focusing operation carried out by the first focusing unit and the result of the second focusing operation carried out by the second focusing unit is stored, and
5 in sequential shooting, the result of the first focusing operation carried out by the first focusing unit is corrected according to the stored difference while the second focusing unit is inhibited from carrying out the second focusing operation. As a
10 result, it is possible to increase the number of frames to be taken in sequential shooting while ensuring a high focusing accuracy for the second and subsequent frames.

Preferably, the first focusing unit is a phase
15 difference detecting type, and the second focusing unit is a contrast detecting type.

To attain the above object, in a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of controlling an automatic focusing device for a camera,
20 including a first focusing unit that carries out a first focusing operation, and a second focusing unit that carries out a second focusing operation after the first focusing unit carries out the first focusing operation, comprising a storage step of storing a
25 difference between a result of the first focusing operation carried out by the first focusing unit and a result of the second focusing operation carried out by

the second focusing unit, and a control step of providing control in sequential shooting to cause the first focusing unit to correct the result of the first focusing operation according to the difference stored
5 in the storage step, and to inhibit the second focusing unit from carrying out the second focusing operation.

According to the second aspect of the present invention, the same effects as in the first aspect can be obtained.

10 The above and other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram schematically showing the construction of an electronic camera including an automatic focusing device according to an embodiment of
20 the present invention, in which the camera lies in an observation-through-viewfinder position;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram schematically showing the construction of the electronic camera in FIG. 1, in which the camera lies in an exposure position; and

25 FIG. 3 is a flow chart showing an automatic focusing process carried out by the automatic focusing device of the electronic camera in FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will now be described in
5 detail with reference to the drawings showing preferred
embodiments thereof.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram schematically showing
the construction of an electronic camera including an
automatic focusing device according to an embodiment of
10 the present invention, in which the camera lies in an
observation-through-viewfinder position.

The electronic camera according to the present
embodiment is implemented by a digital still single
lens reflex camera with an interchangeable lens which
15 employs a large-sized solid-state image pickup device
to pick up an image by primary image formation. The
electronic camera according to the present embodiment
uses a taking lens which is originally intended for an
automatic focusing single lens reflex camera using
20 silver halide film.

As shown in FIG. 1, the electronic camera is
comprised of a camera main body 5, described later, and
a taking lens 1 which is removably (exchangeably)
mounted on the camera main body 5. FIG. 1 shows a
25 state in which the electronic camera lies in an
observation-through-viewfinder position, and FIG. 2
shows a state in which the electronic camera lies in an

exposure position.

The taking lens 1 is comprised of an image pickup optical system 2 including a focus adjusting lens, a lens driver 3 which drives the focus adjusting lens to
5 adjust the focus of the image pickup optical system 2, and a lens control circuit 4 which controls the lens driver 3.

The camera main body 5 has a half mirror provided at a central part thereof, that is, it has mainly
10 provided therein a first mirror 6 which reflects part of object image light sensed by the image pickup optical system 2 and transmits the remaining part of the object image light; a viewfinder screen 7 having a lower surface thereof formed as a diffusing surface for
15 forming an object image from the object image light guided by the first mirror 6 and an upper surface thereof formed as a Fresnel lens for collecting the formed object image; a pentagonal prism 8 which reflects the object image collected by the upper
20 surface of the viewfinder screen 7; a viewfinder 9 through which the object image reflected from the pentagonal prism 8 is observed as a viewfinder image; and a second mirror 10 which reflects the object image transmitted through the first mirror 6.

25 Further, the camera main body 5 has provided therein a focal plane shutter 14 which is disposed behind the second mirror 10, for intercepting a bundle

of formed object image light; a solid-state image pickup device 15 such as a CCD (Charge Coupled Device) or a CMOS (Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor), which is provided behind the focal plane shutter 14, for forming the object image from the object image light from the taking lens 2; and a release switch, not shown. The release switch is comprised of a first stroke switch SW1 and a second stroke switch SW2, and takes a first stroke position corresponding to a half stroke (the first stroke switch SW1: ON) and a second stroke position corresponding to a full stroke (the second stroke switch SW2: ON). The electronic camera carries out a focusing operation when the release switch lies in the first stroke position, and carries out a shutter releasing operation when the release switch lies in the second stroke position.

The first mirror 6, second mirror 10, and focal plane shutter 14 are spread out as shown in FIG. 1 when the electronic camera lies in the observation-through-viewfinder position, and are in a mirror-up state or a retracted state as shown in FIG. 2 when the electronic camera lies in the exposure position.

Further, as shown in FIG. 1, the camera main body 5 has provided therein an AF sensor 11 of a phase difference detecting type which detects the object image transmitted through the first mirror 6 and reflected on the second mirror 10, a first focusing

unit 12 which calculates a deviation in focus from a signal output from the AF sensor 11, and a camera control circuit 13 that receives the deviation in focus calculated by the first focusing unit 12 and transmits
5 the same to the lens control circuit 4.

The lens control circuit 4 causes the lens driver 3 to drive the focus adjusting lens of the image pickup optical system 2 according to the deviation in focus calculated by the first focusing unit 12, thereby
10 causing the image pickup optical system 2 to carry out focusing.

A focusing operation is quickly carried out in response to the output from the AF sensor 11 of the phase difference detecting type, that is, according to
15 a defocusing direction and a defocusing amount of the image pickup optical system 2. The focusing operation, however, contains a focusing error caused by manufacturing errors, environmental change, aging change, etc. of the taking lens 1 and other related
20 parts.

Further, as shown in FIG. 2, the camera main body
5 further has provided therein an image processing device 16 which performs processing on an output signal from the solid-state image pickup device 15, which
25 forms an object image from the object image light from the image pickup optical system 2, to extract image contrast information, and carries out white-balance

adjustment, γ -correction, color-matrix adjustment, and so forth to form a photographic image; a second focusing unit 17 which calculates a deviation in focus according to the image contrast information obtained from the image processing device 16; and a storage device 18 which stores a difference in the result of focusing by the first focusing unit 12 and the result of focusing by the second focusing unit 17.

The camera control circuit 13 has not only the above described function but also a function of receiving the deviation in focus calculated by the second focusing unit 17 and transmitting the same to the lens control circuit 4. More specifically, the lens control circuit 4 causes the lens driver 3 to drive the focus adjusting lens of the image pickup optical system 2 according to the deviation in focus calculated by the second focusing unit 17, thereby causing the image pickup optical system 2 to carry out focusing.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart showing an automatic focusing process carried out by the automatic focusing device of the electronic camera appearing in FIG. 1.

First, when the release switch lies in the first stroke position with the first stroke switch SW1 on ("YES" to a step S1), the camera control circuit 13 sets a flag 1ST to "1" to indicate that the release switch lies in the first stroke position (step S2), and

then executes phase difference automatic focusing (phase difference AF) (step S3). More specifically, in the step S3, the first focusing unit 12 calculates a deviation in focus from an output signal from the phase difference AF sensor 11, and the camera control circuit 13 causes the lens control circuit 4 of the taking lens 1 to move the focus adjusting lens of the image pickup optical system 2 according to the calculated deviation, causing the image pickup optical system 2 to reach a focus position set by the phase difference AF (step S3).

Then, the camera control circuit 13 determines whether the flag 1ST is set to "1" or not (step S4). The camera control circuit 13 then determines whether the release switch is kept in the first stroke position or not (step S5).

If it is determined in the step S5 that the release switch is not in the first stroke position ("NO" to the step S5), the step S1 and subsequent steps are executed again, and on the other hand, if it is determined in the step S5 that the release switch is kept in the first stroke position ("YES" to the step S5), it is then determined whether or not the release switch lies in the second stroke position with the second stroke switch SW2 on (step S6).

If it is determined in the step S6 that the release switch does not lie in the second stroke position, the step S5 and subsequent steps are executed

again, and on the other hand, if it is determined in the step S6 that the release switch lies in the second stroke position ("YES" to the step S6), the camera control circuit 13 carries out a mirror-up operation
5 for retracting the first mirror 6, the second mirror 10, and the focal plane shutter 14 to respective shooting positions (shown in FIG. 2) so as to start a shooting sequence (step S7).

Then, the camera control circuit 13 determines
10 whether the flag 1ST is set to "1" or not (step S8). The flag 1ST is set to "1" at first, and hence contrast detecting automatic focusing (TVAF) is executed (step S9). In the TVAF in the step S9, the image processing device 16 reads out, at a high speed, an image
15 corresponding to a position, at which a signal from the AF sensor 11 is taken out (angle-of-view position), from the solid-state image pickup device 15 to obtain image contrast information. Then, the second focusing unit 17 calculates a deviation in focus based on the
20 image contrast information, and the camera control circuit 13 causes the lens control circuit 4 to move the focus adjusting lens of the image pickup optical system 2 according to the calculated deviation in focus, so that the image pickup optical system 2 reaches a
25 focus position set by the TVAF.

At a time point the image pickup optical system 2 reaches the focus position relative to the solid-state

image pickup device 15 after the completion of the TVAF in the step S9, a difference between the focus position (the result of focusing) set by the phase difference AF and the focus position (the result of focusing) set by the TVAF is stored in the storage device 18 (step S10).

Then, exposure is performed by closing down an aperture, not shown, of the taking lens 1 to a set aperture value, driving the solid-state image pickup device 15 in a normal way, and controlling an exposure time using an electronic shutter (step S11). On this occasion, the image processing device 16 carries out white-balance adjustment, γ -correction, color-matrix adjustment, and so forth to form a photographic image.

Further, the focal plane shutter 14 is closed to be returned to the state of intercepting a bundle of light, the aperture of the taking lens 1 is opened up, and the first mirror 6 and the second mirror 10 are returned to the observation-through-viewfinder position (step S12)

Then, the flag 1ST is reset to "0" (step S13), and the photographic image formed in the step S11 is stored in e.g. a nonvolatile memory.

It is then determined in a step S14 whether or not the release switch is kept in the first stroke position after the photographic image is recorded (step S14).

If it is determined that the release switch has returned from the first stroke position to the original

position, the process is terminated, and on the other hand, if it is determined that the release switch is kept in the first stroke position ("YES" to the step S14), the step S3 and subsequent steps are executed
5 again to carry out sequential shooting.

If the sequential shooting is carried out in the step S3 and subsequent steps ("YES" to the step S14), the flag 1ST is reset to "0" (step S13), and therefore, after the phase difference AF is executed (step S3),
10 the process proceeds to a step S15 according to the result of the determination in the step S4. In the step S15, the image pickup optical system 2 is moved to execute AF correction so as to correct the difference between the focus position set by the phase difference
15 AF and the focus position set by the TVAF, which is stored in the step S10. Further, according to the result of the determination in the step S8, the process proceeds to the step S11 to perform exposure, while skipping the steps S9 and S10 to omit the TVAF.

20 According to the automatic focusing process described above with reference to FIG. 3, a difference between the focus position set by the phase difference AF and the focus position set by the TVAF is stored, and in sequential shooting, the focus position set by
25 the phase difference AF is corrected based on the stored difference without executing the TVAF.

Therefore, it is possible to increase the number of

frames to be taken in sequential shooting while ensuring a high focusing accuracy for the second and subsequent frames.

Although in the above described embodiment, the AF
5 correction for sequential shooting is executed after execution of the phase difference AF, it is more preferable that the taking lens 1 is driven by an amount including an AF correction amount when the phase
10 difference AF is executed in sequential shooting so that the total period of time for which the taking lens 1 is driven can be reduced.